

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Sugar Processing Machinery Plants/The Leninskaya
Kuznia FactoryPLACE ACQUIRED
(BY SOURCE)DATE ACQUIRED
(BY SOURCE)

DATE (OF INFO.)

25X1A

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-
LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

RESPONSIVE TO	
25X1A	2
CO NO.	
DAS NO.	
OCI NO.	

DATE DISTR. 5 MAR 54

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

25X1A

SOURCE

25X1X

1. The eight plants for building sugar processing machinery [redacted] 25X1X
[redacted] comprised the whole industry of this type in the USSR. Two of the factories - the Kiev Machine Building Plant "Bolshevik" (Kievski Machina Straitelni Zavod "Bolshevik") and the Sumy Machine Building Plant imeni Frunze (Sumski Machina Straitelni Zavod imeni Frunze) - were very large and probably devoted only 10%, or less, of their production to machinery for the sugar industry. The balance of the production consisted of machinery and apparatus for the chemical industry: large evaporation equipment (vipornii apparati), heat exchange units (teplo-obmeniki or rechoferi), filters (including vacuum type), centrifuges (including a "super" type which revolved very fast), diffusion batteries (difuzionii baterii), and pumps (nasosi). The other factories referred to in my previous report, to a lesser degree also produced items for the chemical industry. The plant at Smela was an exception to this. I am unable to give an estimate of the production of these plants.
 2. In general all of the plants mentioned, even though some of them had been founded before the Russian Revolution, were rebuilt and expanded during the 1930's as a part of the industrial expansion under the five-year plans. Specific data on the eight factories follow (the name preceding the title of the plant refers to the name of the city where the factory is located, ie Bar or "Barski"):
- (a) The Kiev Machine Building Plant "Bolshevik" began as a blacksmith shop in about 1895. By World War I it was a large factory producing equipment for the sugar industry. Its name then was Gretter i Krivanek.

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

DISTRIBUTION	STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	131	ORR EV		
--------------	-------	------	------	-----	-----	--------	--	--

This report is for the use within the USA of the Intelligence components of the Departments or Agencies indicated above. It is not to be transmitted overseas without the concurrence of the originating office through the Assistant Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

In the 1930's it was rebuilt and greatly expanded.

- (b) The Sumy Machine Building Plant imeni Frunze was even larger than the "Bolshevik" factory. Even before World War I it was known as the Sumy Machine Building Plant. In the 1930's it was also rebuilt and greatly expanded.
 - (c) The Smela Machine Building Plant (Smelianski Machina Straitelni Zavod) began as a workshop for the Sugar Industry Technicum in Smela. It was still a small enterprise in 1930. Then an energetic engineer, [fnu] Solodukha, arrived and in 10 years made it into a large factory, which produced equipment for the sugar industry alone. He was able to do this with the help of A I Mikoyan, then Minister of the Food Industry. Solodukha, a Soviet citizen, came from Galicia. The factory was completed in 1940 and I believe was not damaged during World War II.
 - (d) The Bar Machine Building Plant (Barski Machina Straitelni Zavod) was expanded in the 1930's.
 - (e) The Karlovka Machine Building Plant (Karlovski Machina Straitelni Zavod) was also expanded in the 1930's.
 - (f) The Berdichev Machine Building Plant "Progress" (Berdichevski Machina Straitelni Zavod "Progress") existed before the Russian Revolution. Initially, it built only heat exchange units for the sugar industry. The factory was gradually increased in size and produced additional equipment for the sugar industry. It was further expanded in the 1930's. Incidentally, this period was one of expansion for sugar refining plants also.
 - (g) The Fastov Machine Building Plant "Krasni Oktiabr" (Fastovski Machina Straitelni Zavod "Krasni Oktiabr") was expanded in the 1930's.
 - (h) The Taganrog Machine Building Plant (Taganrogski Machina Straitelni Zavod) began as a small enterprise manufacturing complicated beet-cutting knives (difusionii nazhi). It was then expanded so that it could produce additional equipment, such as pumps. Therefore, considered as a real factory, it was practically new in the 1930's.
3. In regard to what other machine plants in Kiev were producing, I can only give some information on the "Leninskaya Kuznia" factory in Kiev. It was a large plant located on Zhelianski ulitsa near the railroad station. Prior to the Russian Revolution, when the factory was of course known by another name, it specialized in building steam engines and river ships. The plant was greatly expanded in the 1930's and thereafter built steam engines, boilers, river steamers, as well as such items as steam engines for other industries. It employed well over 1000 workers, at least, in the early 1930's. The front of the factory extends for a whole block, making it at least one-quarter of a kilometer long. Its depth is between one half and three quarters of a kilometer. It has railroad spurs and warehouses. About 25% of the area is covered. "Leninskaya Kuznia" has the typical organization of a machine building plant, ie lathe, finishing, electro-technical, assembly, and other sections.

-end-

741.94	N
741.962	N
741.963	N
741.96	4N
740.098	234N
741.94	4N
741.94	3N
741.94	228N
741.96	4N
741.96	3N
743.42	234N
741.111	234N

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY